



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/607,929	06/27/2003	Joe Sriver	025.0334.US.UTL	8687
7590	11/17/2006		EXAMINER	
BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR, & ZAFFMAN LLP 112400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD 7TH FLOOR LOS ANGELES, CA 90026			NGUYEN, LE V	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2174	

DATE MAILED: 11/17/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/607,929	SRIVER ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Le Nguyen	2174	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-39 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-39 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
     1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
     2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
     3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/20/03</u> | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
|   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Specification***

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:
  - a) "server 20" in line 20 page 7 contains a typographical error and appears to be referring to server 21; and
  - b) "keyboard shortcuts 40" in line 17 page 10 contains a typographical error and appears to be referring to keyboard shortcuts 41,

Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Objections***

2. Claim 14 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. Claim 14 being identical to claim 13 is not considered to be a further limitation to claim 9 from which both depend.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Screen Dumps of Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0 ("IE") in view of applicant's admitted prior art ("Prior Art", page 9, lines 6-13).

As per claim 1, IE teaches a system for navigating within a GUI without using a pointing device comprising a set of one or more keyboard shortcuts comprising at least one key wherein each keyboard shortcut specify an action effecting a GUI which is executed upon input of each key in the keyboard shortcut (figs. 2-6; *keyboard shortcuts and their associated commands are listed*), at least one key corresponding to a hyperlink within Web content (figs. 7-10; Enter key corresponds to a hyperlink "Privacy statement" within Web content 950); and a Web browser providing navigation within the GUI comprising an output component providing the Web content on a view within the GUI including a graphical pointer indicating a location within the view (fig. 9; *depicted is a view within a GUI of a dotted box-shaped outline graphical pointer 960 wherein graphical pointer 960c indicates a navigation location within Web content 970 displayed by Web browser 980*) and an input component intercepting at least one key input by a user and mapping the intercepted key to one such keyboard shortcut and executing the action specified by the keyboard shortcut and updating the view within the Web content relative to the graphical pointer (figs. 2-9; *a plurality of keyboard shortcuts are listed in figs. 2-6: the Tab key or SHIFT+TAB keystroke is used to navigate the Web content as depicted in various points in time by graphical pointer 960a...960c and 'Enter' accesses, relative to the graphical pointer, Web page "Privacy statement" of fig. 10*). IE does not explicitly disclose the hyperlink being a semantically meaningful hyperlink. The Prior Art

teaches selection of semantically meaningful hyperlinks (page 9, lines 6-13). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include the Prior Art's teaching with the teachings of IE in order to accommodate hot key preferred users as well as users with disabilities.

As per claim 2, the modified IE teaches a system for navigating within a GUI without using a pointing device comprising a scrolling component scrolling the view within the Web content in a direction indicated by the intercepted key (IE: fig. 2; e.g. ' $\uparrow$ ' ("ARROW UP") key is for scrolling towards the beginning of a document, ' $\downarrow$ ' ("ARROW DOWN") key is for scrolling towards the end of a document, ' $\leftarrow$ ' key for scrolling leftwards (not shown) and ' $\rightarrow$ ' key for scrolling towards the right (not shown)).

As per claim 3, the modified IE teaches a system for navigating within a GUI without using a pointing device comprising a control module scrolling to the view at variable speed (IE: fig. 2; ' $\uparrow$ ' ("ARROW UP") key is for scrolling towards the beginning of a document and ' $\downarrow$ ' ("ARROW DOWN") key is for scrolling towards the end of a document while 'Page Up' key is for scrolling toward the beginning of a document in larger increments and 'Page Dn' key is for scrolling toward the end of a document in larger increments).

As per claim 4, the modified IE teaches a system for navigating within a GUI without using a pointing device comprising a fetching component fetching the Web content corresponding to one of a next or previous Web page in a direction indicated by the intercepted key (fig. 2; *the at least one intercepted key such as ALT+RIGHT ARROW keystroke is used to access the previous Web page and the at least one*

*intercepted key such as ALT+RIGHT ARROW keystroke is used to access the next Web page).*

As per claim 5, the modified IE teaches a system for navigating within a GUI without using a pointing device comprising a display area defined on the GUI receiving outputted visualized Web content (figs. 6-10; *Web content displayed*).

As per claim 6, the modified IE teaches a system for navigating within a GUI without using a pointing device comprising at least one of a display area defined on the GUI and a user input region receiving user inputs (figs. 6-10; *search entry fields 990a-990e*).

As per claim 7, the modified IE teaches a system for navigating within a GUI without using a pointing device comprising a keyboard device receiving textual user inputs (figs. 6-10; *search entry fields 990a-990e display “Type your keywords...” to guide users to type in a keyword*).

As per claim 8, the modified IE teaches a system for navigating within a GUI without using a pointing device comprising navigational groups of keyboard shortcuts comprising at least one of a navigation group navigating to a selection within a Web page, a retrieval group retrieving a Web page, a caching group accessing at least one of a cached or similar Web page, a sequence group accessing a next or previous Web page in a sequence, a focus group moving a focus within the view to a user input region, an enumerated group accessing one or more enumerated Web pages, a hierarchy group accessing a previous Web page in a hierarchy and a help group accessing a help Web page (IE: figs. 2, 7 and 8; *e.g. navigating to a selection within a*

*Web page via Tab or SHIFT+TAB, retrieving a Web page via Enter, ALT+HOME, ALT+RIGHT ARROW, ALT+LEFT ARROW or BACKSPACE, moving a focus within the view to a user input region wherein Tab and SHIFT+TAB is used to move a focus within the view displayed in figs. 7-8 and as depicted the focus is moved progressively from fig. 7 to fig. 8 and towards the user input region 990c until 990c becomes the focus (not shown), accessing a next or previous Web page in a sequence responsive to the intercepted key via ALT+LEFT ARROW or ALT+RIGHT ARROW, accessing one or more enumerated Web pages by the number of times the at least one intercepted key such as ALT+LEFT ARROW keystroke or ALT+RIGHT ARROW keystroke is selected, accessing a previous Web page in a hierarchy responsive to the intercepted key wherein ENTER is used to activate a select link within hierarchical history toolbar 995a and 995b, accessing a help Web page responsive to the intercepted key via F1).*

Claims 9 and 18 in combination is similar in scope to claim 1 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 10 is similar in scope to claim 2 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 11 is similar in scope to claim 3 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 12 is similar in scope to claim 4 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 13 is similar in scope to claim 5 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 14 is similar in scope to claim 5 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 15 is similar in scope to claim 6 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 16 is similar in scope to claim 7 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 17 is similar in scope to claim 8 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 19 is similar in scope to claim 1 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

As per claim 20, IE teaches a system for providing keyboard-based GUI navigation comprising a GUI comprising an output area displaying Web content and a user input region receiving user keyboard inputs (figs. 7-9; input display areas), a set of one or more keyboard shortcuts comprising at least one key available on a keyboard communicatively interfaced to the GUI wherein each keyboard shortcut specify an action effecting the GUI which is executed upon input of each key in the keyboard shortcut (figs. 2-6; *keyboard shortcuts and their associated commands are listed*), at least one key corresponding to a hyperlink within the Web content (figs. 2 and 11-16; Enter key corresponds to a hyperlink “Privacy statement” within Web content 950); and a Web browser interpreting keyboard shortcuts received from a user to navigate within the output area of the GUI comprising a view defined within the output area of the GUI providing the Web content, a graphical pointer navigable maintained within the output

area and indicating a location within the view of the Web content (fig. 9; *depicted is a view within a GUI of a dotted box-shaped outline graphical pointer 960c wherein graphical pointer 960c indicates a navigation location within Web content 970 displayed by Web browser 980 and wherein a plurality of keyboard shortcuts such as Tab or SHIFT+TAB is used to navigate within the GUI output area*) and a keyboard shortcut module intercepting at least one key input by a user and mapping the intercepted key to one such keyboard shortcut and executing the action specified by the keyboard shortcut and updating the view within the Web content relative to the graphical pointer (figs. 2-9; *a plurality of keyboard shortcuts are listed in figs. 2-6: the Tab key or SHIFT+TAB keystroke is used to navigate the Web content as depicted in various points in time by graphical pointer 960a...960c and 'Enter' accesses, relative to the graphical pointer, Web page "Privacy statement" of fig. 10*). IE does not explicitly disclose the hyperlink being a semantically meaningful hyperlink. The Prior Art teaches selection of semantically meaningful hyperlinks (page 9, lines 6-13). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include the Prior Art's teaching with the teachings of IE in order to accommodate hot key preferred users as well as users with disabilities.

As per claim 21, the modified IE teaches a system for providing keyboard-based GUI navigation comprising at least one keyboard shortcut navigating to a selection within a Web page responsive to the intercepted key (IE: fig. 2; e.g. *Tab and SHIFT+TAB*).

As per claim 22, the modified IE teaches a system for providing keyboard-based GUI navigation comprising at least one keyboard shortcut retrieving a Web page responsive to the intercepted key (IE: *fig. 2; e.g. Enter, ALT+HOME, ALT+RIGHT ARROW, ALT+LEFT ARROW, BACKSPACE*).

As per claim 23, the modified IE teaches a system for providing keyboard-based GUI navigation comprising at least one keyboard shortcut accessing at least one of a cached or similar Web page responsive to the intercepted key (figs. 2 and 3; *similar Web pages are accessed via F5, CTRL+R and CTRL+F5 or by using Enter to activate a link in the History bar or Favorite bar*).

As per claim 24, the modified IE teaches a system for providing keyboard-based GUI navigation comprising at least one keyboard shortcut accessing a next or previous Web page in a sequence responsive to the intercepted key (IE: *fig. 2; the at least one intercepted key such as ALT+LEFT ARROW keystroke is used to access the previous Web page and the at least one intercepted key such as ALT+RIGHT ARROW keystroke is used to access the next Web page*).

As per claim 25, the modified IE teaches a system for providing keyboard-based GUI navigation comprising at least one keyboard shortcut moving a focus within the view to a user input region (figs. 7-8; *Tab and SHIFT+TAB is used to move a focus within the view displayed in figs. 7-8; as depicted the focus is moved progressively from fig. 7 to fig. 8 and towards the user input region 990c until 990c becomes the focus (not shown)*).

As per claim 26, the modified IE teaches a system for providing keyboard-based GUI navigation comprising at least one keyboard shortcut accessing one or more enumerated Web pages responsive to the intercepted key (IE: fig. 2: *i.e. enumerated by the number of times the at least one intercepted key such as ALT+LEFT ARROW keystroke or ALT+RIGHT ARROW keystroke is selected*).

As per claim 27, the modified IE teaches a system for providing keyboard-based GUI navigation comprising at least one keyboard shortcut accessing a previous Web page in a hierarchy responsive to the intercepted key (figs. 2, 7 and 8; *ENTER is used to activate a select link within hierarchical history toolbar 995a and 995b*).

As per claim 28, the modified IE teaches a system for providing keyboard-based GUI navigation comprising at least one keyboard shortcut accessing a help Web page responsive to the intercepted key (fig. 2; *e.g. F1*).

Claims 29 and 38 in combination is similar in scope to claim 20 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 30 is similar in scope to claim 21 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 31 is similar in scope to claim 22 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 32 is similar in scope to claim 23 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 33 is similar in scope to claim 24 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 34 is similar in scope to claim 25 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 35 is similar in scope to claim 26 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 36 is similar in scope to claim 27 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 37 is similar in scope to claim 28 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 39 is similar in scope to claim 1 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

### ***Conclusion***

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

An et al. (US 5,936,614) teach user defined keyboard entry system wherein computer system actions can be assigned by the user to each key.

Comerford et al. (US 5,963,671) teaches a "WEB" control to initiate access to the Internet.

Peterson (US 2002/0070924) teaches a system that programs hot keys to a selected web site address, so that depressing the hot key causes a web browser on the computer system to navigate to a web site located at the web site address.

Berstis et al. (US 6,510,458 B1) teach activating a save-to-cache hot spot or hot key in order to save only the currently open web page to cache.

Fleck et al. (US 6,977,811 B1) teach a web hot key for activating a Web browser application.

Nguyen et al. (US 2002/0010932) teach hot key functions such as access to special web sites can be implemented in which the browser is invoked and directed to the appropriate URL for the desired function such as web surfing.

Halahmi (US 2003/0011631) teaches navigation according to commands entered through a mapping of certain keys on the keypad of a wireless communication device, such that each key displays the navigational option, for example, the numeric key "9" could optionally be mapped to the "page down" command, the numeric key "3" could optionally be mapped to the "page up" command, the numeric key "1" could optionally be mapped to the "end of document" command for moving to the last portion of the document, the numeric key "5" could optionally be mapped to the "start of document" command for moving to the first portion of the document, the numeric key "2" could optionally be mapped to entering a page number for the portion of interest, and the numeric key "4" could optionally be mapped to entering a text string to search for the portion of interest.

Sakaguchi (US 6,377,254 B1) teaches an apparatus which executes a display of a desired page by operating a special key or an apparatus which directly inputs a page number and can display document information of the page of such a page number.

Lavin et al. (US 2003/0095525) teach configuring hot keys to access only certain pages of content or resources available.

*Inquires*

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Examiner Lê Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-4068. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 7:00 am to 3:30 pm (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid, can be reached at (571) 272-4063.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



LVN  
Patent Examiner  
November 12, 2006